## THOSE SENATE RULES

Proposed Changes Vigorously Objected To by Bilver Senators.

SPLENDID OBJECTS OF CB3TRUCTION

Pull Use Being Made of Them for that Purpose by the Anti-Repealers.

MR. BUTLER HAD TO BE CALLED TO ORDER

Mr. Manderson Objected to the Language Used in Speaking to Mr. Hill.

ANOTHER DAY OF SPICY DIALOGUES

Messra, Dubois, Palmer, Hoar and Others Express Themselves Freely on the Present Legislative l'angle-Debate on the Repeat Bill Resumed.

WASHINGTON Oct. 19 -- When the senate entered upon the third division of the legislative day of Tuesday, at the expiration of the recess at 10 o'clock this morning, less than a dozen senators were present. Exactly half an hour was consumed in securing a

The New York-New Jersey bridge bill was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on commerce.

A report from the finance committee was read, containing the communication received from the Treasury department in response to a resolution calling for information as to the probability of a deficit. The report shows the deficit for the first three months of the present year to be over \$21,000,000, at the rate of over \$77,000,000 for the year. It shows the actual expenditures during the first three months to have been over \$98,000,000, or an average of about \$33,000,000 a month. At the same rate the expenditure for the year would aggregate about \$394,000,000, or about \$21,000,000 more than the estimated expenses and would show an increase of expenditures over supposed actual receipts of a little over \$77,000. 000. The secretary says a definite forecast for the whole year was impossible, but it was apparent that, should the present con-ditions continue, the deficit at the end of the year will be about \$50,000,000.

Drifted Into Silver.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada then took the floor on a motion to amend the journal of Monday last so as to show the presence of Mr. Teller when he failed to answer to his name on roll call. He argued that the midst of an exciting discussion was not the time to change the rules of the senate. Mr. Stewart soon drifted into a general discussion of the silver question. In concluding, Mr. Stewart and the appeal to the vice president to make him infamous throughout all ages was most outrageous. He was an American and would not lay his hand upon the constitution and laws of his country. The rules of the senate were made for occasions like the present to protect the minority and they would protect them.

Mr. Dubois, republican, of Idaho resion to attempt to change the rules, senator would oppose by obstructive methods the will of the people expressed at the polls, and there could be no doubt that the people had spoken through the instrumentality of the ballot on the tariff ques-

Hill Grows Inquisitive,

Mr. Hill-Does the senator know of any under the existing rules whereby the majority can pass this or any other bill provided twenty senators are determined that it shall not pass?

Dubols-I say that any bill which the people of this country desire passed and on which they have voted, will be passed by

By a vote." "Do you know," Mr. Hill asked, "any method under existing rules whereby a bil can be passed if twenty senators insist that

it shall not be done?" "The same method which has applied from the foundation of the government, d Mr. Dubois. Mr. Dubois said a majority favored a cor romise. In respect to the criticism of him-elf for not voting. Mr. Dubois said it was

his pleasure and delight to sit in the senate, but if his expulsion from the senate would prevent the passage of the repeal bill he would not reply to the remarks of Mr. White of Louisiana, favoring the expulsion of a man for refusing to vote. He could not afford in the senate to use the language of the bar Mr. Palmer's Woes.

Mr. Hill, in the absence of Mr. White thought the argument of Mr. White only went to the extent that if a senator remained in his seat when his name was called and did not answer he was guilty of disorderly conduct. And he was not awa that that doctrine had been repudiated by

Mr. Palmer, democrat, of Illinois regarded Mr. Teller's motion that his (Teller's) name entered as present on a roll call when did not answer as a personal request. lmer went on sarcastically to remark h had understood that the senate was a cou teous body, and that a personal request of senator was always acceded to on the round of courtesy. It was discreditable to be senator who made the request to debate it. Mr. Paimer thereupon asked unanimous consent that the request be acceded to.

When Senators Dubois, Allen and Butler vigorously objected Mr. Palmer, in simu-lated seriousness, said: "I confess my as-tonishment. [Laughter.] My idol is broken; l abandon the motion in despair." |Laugh-

As Mr. Palmer sat down an obstreperou infant in the gallery tested its lung power, and, as its mother was carrying it out of the gallery, it uttered a pitiful wail. "Listen to the coho of my despair," said Mr. Palmer

quickly, and general laughter ensued.

Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania
gave notice of an amendment to the repeal

bill, providing the act shall take effect on January 1, 1896.

Opposed Any Change in the Rules.

Mr. Cali, democrat, of Fiorida oppose any change in the rules and was followed by Mr. Butler, democrat, of South Carolina in an impassioned argument against the proitions of the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) and the senator from Texas (Mr. Hills). If their doctrine were the correct me, why not make a bouffre of the rules? He then read extracts from an article written by Mr. Mills and published in the North Americau Review of December, 1889, one of which read: "The rules of the house are also intended, like all other laws, to protect the wenk against the strong." "And yet," Mr. Butler taid, "within three years of the time of the publication of the article the scantor from Texas proposes to over-ride the limitation prescribed in the consti-tution and rules and to railroad through the senate a motion to ciratge the rules to en-able, as was claimed, the majority to tran-

and business. It will pever be done with my consent."

Mr. Hill propounded to Mr. Butler the Mr. Hill propounded to Mr. Butler the jucstion he had asked Mr. Dubois to point ut how a vote could be reached.

Mr. Butler replied that when the majority found itself in that position with a strong, determined, sincere anxiety to pass a bill, it

ald make some concession in order to get brough and if that was not done, the bill ought not to pass.
"Then, I understand it." said bir. Hill. "It is not the majority that has passed a bill in

this body and the bills passed do not reflect the sentiment of the majority, but of the minority?"

ALL TALKING COMPROMISE

At the Mercy of the Minority. "Oh, no," dissented Mr. Butler. "The plain doctrine announced by the senator from New York is that the majority cannot pass a bill because it must always com-promise with the minority. I do not believe

that."

Mr. Butler denied the assertion that that was his proposition and said Mr. Hill had begged the question.

"I understand," said Mr. Hill, "the senator from South Carolina to say that if a majority refuse to compromise with a minority the oill ought not to pass."

Mr. Butler—And I repeat it.

Mr. Hill—And there I take issue with the senator.

Mr. Butler-1 state the minority is clothed with a certain right by the constitution and the rules, and in pursuance of it, with a power to prevent the passage of obnoxious measures, and when the majority has expressed itself in a constitutional way, in accordance with the rules, I submit it has the power and right to pass measures and

not until then.
Mr. Palmer—Does the senator believe the majority has a right to vote for a measure! Mr. Butler—That depends upon how the majority behaves itself. [Laughter.]
Mr. Palmer—But they cannot vote unless they accede to the plan of the minority.
Mr. Butler—They can vote.

Wants to Know When He Can Vote. Mr. Palmer-When can I, as one of the

senators from Illinois, vote? Mr. Butler—When debate is exhausted. Mr. Palmer—Then I understand this to be the interpretation of the senator from South Carolina: The minority has the right in good faith to exercise the fullest debate, but I deny that it has the right to debate for the purpose of exhausting time.

Mr. Butler—Nobody has done that.

Mr. Palmer—It has been claimed by several that the minority has the right to adopt

obstructive methods. Several senators uttered an emphatic,

Mr. Butler-Who is to determine whether Mr. Butter—Who is to determine whether I am obstructing now or not!
Mr. Palmer—First, the senator himself, and, second, the majority of the senate.
Mr. Harris, rising to a question of order, said it was a gross violation of the rules for occupants of the galleries to give expression

to applause as had been done recently.

The Vice President—Does the senator move to have the galleries cleared? Mr. Stewart-I would. Mr. Harris-I will if the offense is re-

peated The vice president admonished the galleries to observe the rules, announcing that upon a repetition of the offense he would order the galleries cleared.

Manderson Called Him Down. When order was restored Mr. Butler said: "I am perfectly well aware that under the rules of this body, which the senators from upon and cast aside and convert the senate into a town meeting, no applause shall be allowed in the galleries, and if I have been the means—nobody applauds me—but if the friends of the senator from New York are gathered here to express their approbation of his methods, I should be very glad, Mr. President, to invite that senator out upon

it out for the benefit of the masses."

Mr. Manderson, who arose to a point of order—I ask the enforcement of the rule that a senator, when called to order, shall take his seat.

some street corner where he and I can have

Mr. Butler-Does the senator come to order? Mr. Manderson—I do. The vice president directed Mr. Butler to take his seat. The language for which Mr.

Butler was called to order was then read by the official reporter.

Mr. Manderson realized that the debate for the last few days had been characterized personality unbecoming t senators who have indulged in it, and not befitting the chamber. He thought all that was necessary was that in cooler moments the senator from South Carolina should hear the repetition of the words he had

Was Just a Little Playful. On motion of Mr. Harris Mr. Butler was allowed to proceed in order and said that he had used the language in a playful sense.

"In a Pickwickian sense!" said Mr. Hill. , that is a better expression. Mr. Butler said nothing was further from ais intention than to say anything unkind He had not invited the senator to meet him on a street corner to fight, but for the pur pose of a little legitimate stump speaking Mr. Butler then asked Mr. Hill whether he would be bound by the rules in the proposi

tion to amend the rules.

After Mr. Hill had said in a most signifi cant way that "the senator from South Car-olina need not be impatient" about the methods to be pursued to bring about a change of the rules, he continued: "I in-sist upon it that any restriction in the rules whereby the majority is deprived of power in making an amendment to the rules, is

not binding upon the senate." "The position is then this," said Mr. But ler, "that the rules are binding upon the pinority and do not bind the majority? "That is not the position," replied "We cannot tie ourselves up so that the majority has not the right to amend the

rules. Tightly Tied by a Code of Rules. Mr. Butler-If the senator will pardon me

have tied ourselves up by a code of rules to which the senator subscribed when he took the oath. Now I understand the senator to say he is not bound by the rules except so far as they meet his approval. tied up ourselves so we cannot change the rules, then I propose to untle the rules so we can be permitted to change them.

Mr. Butler—How?
Mr. Hill—By simply presenting at the proper time and hour and place and occasion to be determined upon by the majority, as amendment to our rules, and proceed. "Without notice?" asked Mr. Vest. "As regulated by the majority," Mr. Hill, "and then vote upon it.

majority desires to change, the rules there is no practical difficulty." Mr. Butler—Then I understand the senator from New York, in proceeding to change the rules, would disregard rule 40.

Mr. Hill—Thus far I have proceeded within the letter of the rule. The position of the majority upon this question would depend upon the attitude of the minority. Mr. Butler—Then I understand the senator would not be bound by the rules in proceed-ing to amend, but would amend the rules

according to the views of the majority at any time of the day. Power to Change the Rules.

Mr. Hill-I have said that the power t change the rules is a constitutional right. It overrides any particular rule. Mr. Butler—I am not asking what the ma-

Mr. Butter—I am not asking what the majority would do; I am asking what the senator from New York would do.

Mr. Hill—I hope I am one of the majority I hope before the debute is through, the majority will be found by my side ready to insist upon the constitutional right to amend the rules, whereby we can carry out the provisions of the constitution that vests the majority, and not the minority, with the

power to legislate.

Mr. Butler—To that proceeding there would be no objection, not the singhtest. I have finally got the senator from New York to a point what I confess was rather difficult.

Stewart remarked that Mr. Hill wa on the fence on the silver question, which brought forth the reply from Mr. Butler that when the persuasive eloquence of the senator from Nevada had had a little further play the New York senator would drop completely over on the silver side. [Laughter.] [Laughter.] Mr. Stewart modestly concurred in this

view.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Butler a question which he answered in the Yankee fashion which he senate by asking another; whether the senator from Massachusetts held that the senate could change its rules except under the

Mr. Hoar's Opinion. Mr. Hoar-If there were a motion made to amend the rules, and that motion was CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

Senators Tire of Wasting Time and Turn in Search of a Middle Ground.

LOOKING FOR THE RELIEF TO COME TODAY

Republicans Formatty Decide to Await the Pleasure of the Democrats-Bourbon Leaders Consult in Vain on Terms of Agreement.

Washington, Oct. 19 .- The republicans in the senate are getting into shape to be able to take advantage as a party of any mistakes which the democrats may make on the financial question as affected by the Wilson-Voorhees repeal bills.

Senator Sherman's speech has had the effect of stirring them up to the importance of being prepared for united action the opportunity should present itself and ever since the speech was made, they have been discussing the advisability of a meeting for exchange of views and for the purpose of outlining a policy. This desultory talk resulted in a decision on the part of Senator McMillan to invite the repeal republicans to meet at his house, which they did last night at 9:30. None of the free coinage republicans were present, but there was quite a full attendance of the senators now in the city who favor repeal, including Messrs. Sherman, Hoar, Frye, Cullom, Aldrich, Proctor, Manderson, Carey, Lodge, McMillan, Washburn, Davis and Gallinger.

Senator Frye was called to the chair and most of those present expressed their views at length upon the situation, and the line of policy to be pursued. The meeting did not adjourn until midnight. One of the leading members of the conference expressed the opinion that the democrats could not agree on any line of policy, and said that this was in accord with information re-ceived from some of the best informed dem-

Will Just Wait. Taking this information as a basis for the remarks, the republicans present were asked to outline their views as to what should be done. There was a prac-tical unanimity of opinion to the effect that the pest policy to pursue at present was to remain perfectly quiet and permit the demo-crats to take their own course, to do nothing to provent the progress of the repeal bill. They resolved to give the democrats to understand that as a party they were there to vote upon the bill whenever it should be brought and were prepared to remain in the senate as long as would be nesessary to pass the measure, but that if it should become evident that the democrats could not possibly agree after further and sufficient trial, the republicans

should themselves prepare a measure and ask the senate to pass it.

There was some discussion on the rules There was some discussion on the rules and the majority expressed a willingness to assist in ameneing these if it were necessary to get the bill through. There was some difference of opinion on this subject, however, and some senators expressed disapproval of any change which would help the democrats in passing the tariff and election bills. It was generally conceded however, that there was no possiceded, however, that there was no possi-bility of amending the rules at present. The discussion as to the merits of any action

which the reputitions might take looking to a settlement of the question of the question the sentiment was indicated that not all on the side of unconditional repeal but several expressed the opinion that a compromise which would continue silver recognition would be preferable. It is stated that the republicans present, who edid not compose a majority of the party in the senate, decided to let their course in the future depend upon getting the acbuiescence

of a majority. Democrats Trying to Agree. The democrats of the senate today again devoted their time almost exclusively to an effort to reach an understanding among themselves, and consider that they are in fair way to agree upon a bill to be brought into the senate at the beginning of next week. They have indeed been devoting week. They have indeed been devoting their attention so exclusively to the conpromise question that but very few of them emained in the senate during the session There were, however, no suggestions upo the part of the silver men of the want of a quorum, for the reason that they under stood the situation and were willing to permit the compromise work to go on unin

terrupted. may be stated as a fact that the deme cratic steering committee, which has the compromise measure in hand, has almost agreed upon the terms of a bill and is now devoting itself to getting the various fac-tions to accept it. There has been little or no difficulty in securing the acquiescence of the silver democrats. Some of them find some fault with it because of the limited recognition of silver, but after uttering this protest consent to accept it for the purpose of bringing the wrangling in the senate to a close. They also say that the bill propose will carry silver into the next congressional campaign and permit the voters to expres their opinions upon the subject.

Repealers Hold Out.

Some of the repeal democratic senators are still holding out for absolute repeal and it is with this class that the committee is now laboring. It is believed by some outside the committee that there are four or five of these whose acquiescence in any compromise cannot be secured under any condition, but the members of the committee who have been especially active do not yet despair of making the bill a party measure and of get-ting the entire party vote in the senate. The opinion is expressed that if the majority fails in bringing in these objectors the vote necessary to put the bill through will be found among the silver men on the republican side.
The bill which will be brought, as now contemplated, will be a simple measure, will extend the provisions of the present silver purchase law until the 1st of January 1895, with a reduction of the monthly pur chase to 2,500,000 ounces of silver per month It will also provide for the coinage immed ately of the seignlorage of the silver at pres-ent in the treasury. It is asserted that it does not include any provision for bonds, but that point is not yet determined definitely The proposition which is meeting with most favor in the committee is to continue the purchase of silver at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces per month until 90,000,000 ounces are purchased. It is learned that Senator Vilas is holding out against the compromise, and he is the only member of the committee that has not given his consent. Secretary Carlisie's counsel has been sought. Echo of a Rumor.

Senator Jones of Nevada twitted Senator Peffer of Kansas, as they left the senate chamber after the session this afternoon over the prospect of his not getting an op-portunity to fluish his speech. As Senator Jones has on hand a speech, half delivered, Mr. Peffer was able to respond in kind

This was but the echo of the report about the capitol that a compromise had been agreed upon by the democratic senators. There is no doubt but this is substantially correct; yet there is a slight obstruction somewhere which makes the committee cautious about giving out the details. It is believed the president has not yet expressed his approval of the substitute proposed, and that there are members of the committee

and of the senate who desire his approval before committing themselves. It may be stated, however, that members of the senate on both sides, without excep-tion, regard it as settled that a measure is in course of preparation by the democratic steering committee, the conditions of which, except as to details, have been agreed upon practically by the entire democratic side Senators Are Cautious.

Senator Voorhees, who as leader of the

to secure compromise, showed that he con-sidered the end near, and when questioned replied he would not be surprised if the day's work should produce important results. Senator Cockrell, the leader of the com-Senator Corkrell, the leader of the com-promise forces, was also cautious. He ad-mitted that the sicering committee had had the subject in hand, but declared that nothing had been accomplished. The com-mittee was engaged until 3 o'clock today in the room of the senate committee on appro-priations, consulting among themselves and with individual senators. Atthat time they strolled out singly and in pairs and went to the Treasury department, where, supposedly, they had a conference with the secretary. After leaving the department some of the members of the committee returned to the capitol, but Senators Blackburn and Rausom were not among this number and the rumor was abroad that they were calling on Mr. Cleveland. It is believed the committee received some encouragement a Treasury department, for after Mr.

proposed bill, calling in several democratic senators, including Jones of Arkansas and Harris and Camden, to help him.

rell's return he again set to work upon the

Not Agreed on Bonds. There is a wide divergence of views as to the bond question. There are a great many senators on the democratic side who are anxious to eliminate the bond question from the bill entirely and if Secretary Carlisle will only say the parity of gold and silver can be preserved without bonds the question will not be touched. The proposed law will add only about \$130,000,000 to the silver will add only about \$130,000,000 to the silver circulation, counting the seigniorage, supposing it will cease its operations the list of January, 1895, and some think if will be unnecessary to do anything at all about bonds. If the question is handled at all, it will be dealt with indirectly by confirming the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1875, limiting the amount to \$200,000,000, the interest to the amount to \$200,000,000, the interest to 3 per cent and the time to riveyears, and providing that the bonds shall be used only o strengthen the gold reserve and not for banking purposes.

Will Submit It to a Caucus. There is a difference of opinion as to the time the proposed bill will be introduced in the senate. Some think it may go in to-morrow; others say it will be submitted to democratic caucus first, and at any rate if will not be introduced before Monday. There is a general feeling that the bill should be put upon its passage as soon as possible to prevent further harsh feeling. Indeed, it is understood the committee has had in mind the importance of putting a stop as soon as possible to this exhibition on the part of the democratic senators and it is an open secret that this has had a great deal to do in forcing an understanding. If the bill should pass it is regarded as certain that congress will immediately adjourn.

DISPOSED OF THE BRIGGS CASE.

Action in the Premises Taken by the Presbyterian Synod of New York. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.-Excitement was intense at the session of the Presbyterian synod today when it became known that the judicial committee, which had been in session nearly all night, had agreed on its report and was ready to submit it. The

report and was ready to submit it. The main position of the report pertaining to the Briggs case read as follows:

Judicial case No. 2 consists of five complaints made in November, 1892, against the action of the presbytery of New York. The first represents the presbytery of New York in the case of Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., and is signed by Charles A. Briggs and five others. The second is against the refusal of others. The second is against the refusal of the presbytery to sustain the first objection entered by the defendant to the amended charges in the case of Rev. Charles
A. Briggs and is signed by Charles A.
Briggs and Francis Brown. The third
is the refusal of the presbytery of
New York to entertain the second objection to the amended charges made by Rev. Charles A. Briggs and is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown. The fourth is against the presbytery for refus-ing by a vote of 70 to 68 to strike out from the amended charges in the case of Rev. Briggs the concluding passage, which is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown. The fifth is against the action of the pres-bytery of December 1, 1893, in voting that the evidence offered by the prosecution be considered competent and which is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown.

The judicial committee take this occasion to confirm the right of all complainants in the presbytery to ask relief of the synod whenever they are aggreeved, and all loyal Presbyterians acknowledge the largest liberty under our constitution and form of gov ernment in seeking a true adjustment of their difficulties. But in this case we recom-

mend these complaints be dismissed for the following considerations: The above mentioned five complaints all relate to occurrences on the two trials of Dr. Briggs by the presbytery of New York. The of that case have all been heard or appeal in two general assemblies. In the general assembly of 1893 the whole case was was rendered at that time by that assembly covering the whole case. This, in our opinion, clearly and finally disposes of all questions in those cases, he matter when those ases were pending.

MRS, LEASE AND MRS. JOHNS.

Kansas Woman Suffragists in the Midst of

Family Quarret.
Topeka, Oct. 19.—The previous publica tion of recent correspondence between Mrs Laura M. Johns and Mrs. Mary E. Lease has caused a commotion among the women of the state. Many reasons are given for the rup rure, but the original provocation seems to have been Mrs. Lease's work in forcing the suffrage issue prematurely. It was the original nal intention of Mrs. Johns and her asso ciates of the Kansas Equal Suffrage associa tion to wait until the men could agree upon a constitutional convention, in which the women hoped to have representation and there make their fight. But Mrs. Lease caused the suffragist plank to be incorporated in the populist platform by the Wichita convention which led to the same action by

convention which led to the same action by the republican convention.

The advocates of the original scheme have continued to complain of Mrs. Lease's ac-tions until now it is said the quarrel has grown until it is nothing more nor less than a division in the ranks of the suffragists on a division in the range of the suffragists on political grounds, the populists taking Mrs. Lease's side and the republicans Mrs. John's. The populists, it is further said, believe that back of it all and the real inspiration of the quarrel is jealousy of Mrs. Lease's growing influence, not only in Kansas, but in the country at large.

SHOT QUITE FREELY.

Masked Robbers Hold Up a Saloon and Wound the Immates. La CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 19.-Three daring masked men hold up every one in Ausfelder's saloen at 10 o'clock tonight, shot two persons, one of them probably fatally, cleaned out the money drawer and made

their escape before their victims could make

an outery or summon the police.

The habitnes of the place were seated at the tables playing card, when three men. each with a dark handkerchiefover his face, entered. Each man carried a big revolver and covered the whole crowd at once and commanded the saloga keeper to yield up what he had. what he had.

what he had.

Ausfelder hanned up over \$25. Then one of the bearders was ordered to stand up and he yielded \$20. Next a little German fellow, known as Casper, was called on to turn over what he had. He laughed and pushed the robbers away, saylog: "You clear out and let me alona."

the robbers away, saying: "You clear out and let me alone."

As soon as he said this all three of the men fired as quick as a flash. The man who had given \$20 was hit in the leg. Casper caught two balls in the head and dropped to the floor fatally wounded. The robbers stayed long enough to clean out the money drawer and then fled. The police are searching for the bold robbers. Kearsarge in New York Hurbor. NEW YORK, Oct. 19. - United States steamrepeal forces could have no part in an effort | ship Kearsage arrived at 7:30 this morning

Passengers from Rio de Janeiro Declare that Mello's Ships Are Safe.

REPORTED ARTILLERY DUEL HARMLESS

Rumors of the Defeat of the Insurgents Colored to suit the Ideas of the Tottering Government of the Republic.

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BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 19 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Eighteen passengers who have just arrived from Rio de Janeiro say that the reports of the sinking of the Arano by Fort Santa Cruz are unfounded. When they left Rio the war vessel had crossed the bar and had anchored in the bay.

The artillery duel between the fort and the Arano and Palias on October 16, according to these passengers, was entirely harmless so far as the warships are concerned. Both of them were with the rest of Admiral Mello's fleet on the bay, and, so far as they could see or learn, nonof the warships had suffered in any of the engagements. It appears that the Arano and Pallas endeavoied to force a passage of the harbor and were fired upon by Fort Santa Cruz. First reports said that both vessels were seriously injured, and later it was said the Arano had been sunk and the Pallas repuised.

The passengers say that such reports as this have been sent out from official circles, and are therefore untrustworthy, the utmost care being taken by the government to pre-

vent the real facts from becoming known. Will Determine the Weeks Case. SAN Jose, Costa Rica (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 19 .- By Mexican Cable to the

New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-There is a possibility that some conclusion may be reached in the case of Lawyer Francis H. Weeks before long. The cabinet will meet tomorrow and Premier Iglesias has requested Don Pecardo Jiminez do Cruse, several judges of the supreme court and other members of the local bar to join in a conference upon the extradition of Weeks. It is evident, judging from the emmence of the gentlemen summoned to the conference. that the question of extradition will be carefully considered, both as to its legal bearing and its international significance.

Suicide of a Defaulting Officer.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 19 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Heraid-Special to THE BEE.1-Senor Boiset, ex-treasurer of the municipality of Callao, and who is said to have appropriated some of the public funds, has killed himself. He compromised his defalcations, however, before taking his life.

Congress has passed a law which sets aside the police regulations under which papers opposed to the government were suppressed and the editors fined and imprisoned. Editor Barriga, who has been secreting himself for some time, has, in consequence of the promulgation of this law, left his hiding place and his paper, the Funda, is again

The House of Deputies has taken held of the financial situation. The minister of finance obtained a secret session of the senate and explained to it the financial difficulties of the country. The senate appointed a special committee to investigate and to recommend an immediate remedy.

Re-Established Gold. One result of the agitation is the passage by the House of Denuties of the first clause of a bill re-establishing gold as the currency of the country and prohibiting the importa tion of silver coin. The country has been flooded with Spanish and Mexican silver,

and this action, it is expected, will put a stop to its importation. Congressional investigation has unearthed a serious disorganizer in the public accounts in almost all public departments. The matter has taken such a shape, and the disorder has been found to be so general, that congress has advised the government of the necessity for an immediate change.

To Be Condemned as a Traitor. Rafael Soto, who is supposed to be an emissary of Pierola, has been arrested at Callao. He arrived on board a steamer from Iquique and was apprehended when he reached land.

It is stated that ex-President Caceres will be declared a traitor to his country by congress, and that his rights as a Peruvian citizen will be taken away from him. This action, it is said, will be based on the fact that he granted Ecuador a part of Peruvian territory while he was at the head of the government. bitter feeling has existed against Caceres ever since the campaign for the election of president began. His own party desired to place bim in power because of his desire to prolong the military system of the country, which had become burdensome to the people. An intense hatred of him was engendered, and if congress declares him a traitor it will be no surprise, for his

long is a surprise. THEIR WELCOME NOT WANING.

enemies are legion. Ever since President

Morales Bermudez opened congress in July

t has been expected that something would

e done, and that action has been delayed so

Russian Visitors to Paris Still Received with Enthusiasm Everywhere. Paris, Oct. 19 .- Admiral Avellan visited Marshal Canrobert today, Marshal Canro bert received the Russian admiral and hi staff in full uniform and wearing the grand cordon of the Russian order of St. Andrew Replying to the Russian commander's greet ing, the marshal said the French officers in the Crimea, though fighting Russians, could not restrain the admiration they felt for the latter's courage. In fact it was in the Crimea that the French first loved and

esteemed the Russians.

Admiral Avellan replied that though he was too young to remember the Crimean war, the reception France had accorded to the Russians had shown her sympathies. Within half an hour Marshal Canrobert drove to the Military club to return the

The Rus lans lunched at the ministry of foreign affairs today and received the usual ovation wherever they were recognized on the streets. At the ministry the new familiar toasts to Russia and France were pro-posed and drunk with enthusiasm. After lunch the Russians were entertained at a reception at which many of the Cabinet minis ters were present as well as several members of the diplomatic corps. The vicinity of the Hotel de Ville was

packed with people tonight when the Russians arrived to attend a banquet given by the president. They were greeted with cheers, bands and choirs, who rendered the Russian anthem. President Carnot presided, and on each side of him were Baron and Adviral Aventure. von Moreoneim and Admiral Aveilan. At the conclusion President Carnot offered a toast to the Russiau czar and Baron von Morenbeim in return, toasted the president of France. The president of the municipal

PEIXOTO'S VICTORY DOUBTED council next toasted the Russian nation, the sister of the French nation, and was responded to by Admiral Avellan, who asked the company to drink to the city of Paris.

IGNORING THE DEAD.

MacMahon and Gounod Forgotten in the Intestention of Pleasure.

Paris, Oct. 19.-The question of giving a state funeral to the remains of Gounod, the great composer, who died yesterday morning, remains in abevance. In any event, the funeral will not occur until after the fetes in honor of the Russians are over. Under any other circumstances the populace would have plunged itself and this now mad city at east into mourning. Public funerals with tremendous displays of outward grief

would have been insisted upon.

No more torcible illustration of the fickleness of French nature could be afforded than this continued round of festivities, while MacMahon and Gounod are lying in state dead at the gates of Paris, whose citizens have no time to attend their funerals intil the cup of pleasure has been drained to the dregs in company with Russian sailors.
The cabinet decided this evening that
Marshal MacMahon should have a national uneral from the Eglise des Invalides on Sunday.

QUARRELED WITH WILLIAM. Germany's Minister of War Resigns-His

LONDON, Oct. 19.-Emperor William, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has accepted the resignation of General Von Kal-

tenborn-Stachau, minister of war. General Bronsard-Schellenderf, who has succeeded General Kaltenborn-Stachau as minister of war, has already had experience in that position, having been war minister from 1883 to 1888, during which period be introduced many reforms. The question of cavalry improvement, which struck the em-peror during his recent inspection of the Austrian army maneuvers, is said to have been the cause of the disagreement of the emperor and his recent minister of war.

Dissolution Expected in Austria,

VIENNA, Oct. 19 .- The political situation in Austria is greatly strained. The government does not possess the majority necessary to pass a motion of approval of the repressive sive measures taken as a result of Czech disturbances in the city of Prague. All parties are estranged from the government on account of the franchise bill, and the journey ing of Count von Taaffe, president of the council and minister of the interior, and Count von Kalnoky, minister of foreign affairs, to Buda Pesth, where they are to minister of foreign consult with Emperor Franz Josef, has given rise to the report that a dissolution of Par-liament is to be anticipated in the near

RENEGADES AT THE RIDGE.

Commissioner Reports that He Cannot Rid the Agency of These Lawiess Fellows. Washington, Oct. 19.—Great uneasiness is felt at the Pine Ridge Indian agency on account of the numerous renegade Indians from other reservations, and it is believed that the troops will have to be called upon to suppress these lawless fellows.

A report has been made to this effect by the Indian agent at Pine Ridge to the commissioner of Indian affairs. The agent said he had for some time been trying to rid the reservation of the lawless renegades, but that he had met with poor success. They are, he says, a source of constant danger. He also refers to the sanitary arrangements of the agency which, he says, are bad in the extreme and unless arrangements are

nade for their improvement be

lence may break. No Need for Troops. Brigadier General Brooke, commander of the Department of the Platte, was shown the Washington dispatch yesterday and

said: "There is no need of troops at Pine Ridge and none have been ordered. Some time ago about 100 Uncpapa Indians came down from their reservation to visit friends at Pine Ridge. They prolonged their visit to such a length that the agent, Captain Penny, wired me that he thought it might be necessary to use force to compel them to go home, as they had refused to leave when requested. I have since learned that the visitors have left the ridge and started for

home. That is all there is to it.' Indian Proneness to Drunkenness. Washington, Oct. 19 .- The Indian agent at Tulalip, Wash., in his report to 'the Interior department, says intoxication is the predominant evil among the Indians. The evil will grow, he thinks, because of the decision of the courts that an Indian holding a consequence that when a patent is given it

shall not confer citizenship upon an Indian CARDINAL GIBBONS BANQUETED.

Pleasant Words for the Eminent Churchman Uttered. BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.-Invitations to the banquet to Cardinal Gibbons by the Catholic club were sent to the president, vice president and all members of the cabinet. The vice president alone accepted. Among the other distinguished guests were Senator Gorman. Caramal Gibbons occupied the scat of honor with Vice President Stevenson and Arch-bishop Ireland to his right and Senator

Gorman and Archbishop Redwood on his President Wheeler of the Catholic club congratulated the cardinal and proposed a toast to his health, which was drank standing. Cardinal Globous, in responding to the toast to his health, which responding he said, was not as good as it used to be, said be was glad of the harmony existing between church and state, as represented by leading representatives here. Church and state ran in parallel lines with no conflict. The church elevates the state. He would be sorry to see religion and state any closer than they are now. Continuing. he said he would pray that religion and freedom would ever flourish, that we might idvance in civic virtue as we were advancing in spiritual prosperity. [Applause.] Senator Gorman followed and in glowing terms eulogized Cardinal Gibbons. Arch-bishop Ireland also congratulated the car-

At Boulogne-Arrived-Sparndam, New York to Rotterdam.

At Genoa-Arrived-Fulda, from New At Hamburg-Arrived-Gothia, from New : Rugia, from New York. Fastnet-Sighted-Sunnie, from New fork, for Liverpool. At Bremen-Arrived-Spree, from New At Rotterdam-Arrived-Spaardam, from

New York.

Cracked Safes in Nebraska. SALT LAKE, Oct. 19 .- William Gibson and Paul Hutchinson were arrested here today for a safe-cracking job committed in Grand

for similar jobs. Glass Factories Starting Up. Muxcie, Ind., Oct. 19.-The Maring-Hart window glass factories and the Whiting Harvesting works, employing 1,590 men, have resumed. Other glass factories, em-ploying an aggregate of 1,000 men, will re-

Island, Neb., last Sunday. They are be

leved to be experts, wanted in a dozen cities

Millionaire Drowned.

DULUTH, Oct. 19.-A telegram was received today that Charles Wells, the millionaire lumberman and capitalist, while out hunt-ing with a party on Bear lake was drowned yesterday by the upsetting of his cance.

## WRECKED AT THE Y

Illinois Central Passenger Train Crashes Into a Kankakee Accos m dation.

SEVEN KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Meager Details of a Disaster that Occurred Just After Midnight.

WASHINGTON SCHOLARS BADLY HURT

Some One Raised the Cry of Fire While the Pupils Were at Study.

HOW THE STAMPEDE WAS INAUGURATED

Poor, Pacifities for Emptying the Building in Case of Danger-But One Exit that Could Be Used-Other Accidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.-2:25 a. m.-An Inter-Ocean special from Kankakee says a horrible wreck occurred at midnight on the Illinois Central at Otto Junction, four miles south of Kankakee, in which it is reported seven persons were killed and about as many badly injured.

The fast mail northbound crashed into the Pontiae district freight as the latter was rounding the "Y" from the Kankakee & Southwestern railroad, preparatory to coming to this city on the main line of the Illinois Central. Sr. Louis, Oct. 20.-2:30 a. m.-A dispatch

to the Globe-Democrat from Otto Junction, Ill., states that the Illinois Central passenger train was wrecked there tonight. Seven killed and a number injured. The only information obtainable at this hour is that given above. The Texas sleeper

the accident occurred is a desolate locality with no houses in the immediate vicinity.

was on the train, and it is thought the dead

and wounded are in that. The place where

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Mad Rush of Little Ones to Escape an Imaginary Danger. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19,-There was a panie in the Garnett school building. Tenth and U streets northwest, today, and a number of pupils were injured in trying to escape from the building. There were sixty pupils in the building at the time and they made

mad rush for the street. The injured are: ROBERT SMITH. ALICE BRAXTON. MARION GREER. MAMIE HERBERT ROBERT HARRIS.

ANNIE WEST.

HATTIE WASHINGTON. HENRY MURRAY. GRACE EARLY. The panic was caused by Windsor Robinson, who was in the school room on the third floor, fa'ling in a fit. The noise frightened the pupils in an adjoining room, and they scarted a cry of fire. Nearly all of the rooms in the building were emptied at once. There was but one exit, that in front, as the rear

one had been closed on account of building

ACCIDENTS AT HOT SPRINGS. Hotel Proprietor Crushed to Death Beneath a Load of Timber. Hot Springs, S. D., Oct. 19.—[Special Telegram to Tuz Bzz. |-John C. Ferguson, proprietor of the Ferguson house, went to the timber for a load of wood yesterday and while coming home the wagon tipped over, catching him under a big log and crushing the lower part of his body. He was planted down three hours and died at 1 o'clock last

Sadie Gallagher, an employe of the steam laundry had her arm drawn into the ma-chinery, crushing it badly. Charlie Felton went to hunt horses on Baute mountain. A wolf jumped out of a hole and seared his horse, which threw him, breaking his leg. He crawled three miles before he reached help.

A little son of S. Bennett was shot in the

bowels by an older brother with a load of bird shot while playing with a gun. He died in two hours.

CAUGHT ON THE TRESTLE. Foot Cut Off by a Passing Train and She Fell to the Brook Below. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19 .- A trestie accident, extraordinary as it was appalling, is reported from Shamokin, Pa., Across a gorge near Shamokin is a long trestle on the Roading road. Mrs. Miranda Anderson, who lives near Shamokin, was crossing the trestie early this morning and when near the middle she heard the rumble of the Reading ex-

The train came on with a rush, cut off her foot and she dropped head foremost to the brook under the trestle. It is believed she will recover.

press train approaching behind her.
It was useless to try to run across the open

structure. She therefore leaped for her life, but as she jumped her foot caught between the outer rail and the guard rail and held her

fast head downward, twenty feet above the

WORKMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH. Building that Was Undergoing Repairs

Collapses with Fatal Results. HOTRINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 .- At 9 o'clock this morning the building occupied by the Blumenstell Carriage Manufacturing company of this city collapsed, killing one man and in all probability fatally wounding two others. The building was undergoing repairs. The roof had been taken off and the brick of the upper walls had been piled on the second story. The weight of the brick caused the collapse. The dead and injured

JOHN WARNER, a bricklayer from Nash-ville, Tenn, instantly killed. CHARLES DAVIS, from Clarksville, both legs broken and internal injuries from which he will die. UNKNOWN MAN, fatally hurt.

Several other workmen sustained injuries more or less serious.

Two Killed at Homestead. PITTERURG, Oct. 19 .- By the caving in eff a trench at the Homestead Steel works at 7 o'clock this morning, two men were killed outright and five others mjured, one of them fatally. The dead are:

learned, as they were taken to their homes. One man had his skull fractured and was injured internally. His arms and legs were also broken. He will die. The others will recover.

Engineer Killed and Brakeman May Die

on the Union Pacific road going at full speed

BAVARIA, Kan. Oct. 19 .- A freight train

The names of the injured could not be

left the track near here at midnight. Engineer Frank Schuyler was killed out-

right, and one brakeman, J. B. Craft, may